

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT O. MATHESON

EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month \$.25 Per Month, Foreign \$.35
Per Year \$3.00 Per Year, Foreign \$4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MARCH 18

TIME FOR ACTION.

Now is the time for Honolulu's citizens to turn out and impress on the board of supervisors that they want respectable streets in the downtown districts. The time is ripe for the paving of the business streets in a manner which will be a credit to the city, and the supervisors should be given to understand that the citizens want that paving done.

A reasonable bid has been received from a responsible company for the paving of Fort street from Queen to Beretania. Supervisor Quinn is anxious to have the work done, and he will do his best to secure the appropriation of the money needed. There is considerable opposition on the board, however, and progressive citizens should not sit back. There is bound to be some opposition to any improvement plan. There are in every community citizens who can not see a month ahead and who oppose on general principles any improvement which means the expenditure of money. Honolulu is no exception.

Under the law, Honolulu can not issue bonds for street improvement work, but the chairman of the road committee has said that it will be possible to find the money for this stretch of street, and the work should be done.

The condition of upper Fort street is a disgrace. There are chuckholes in places which make riding over them in a vehicle anything but comfortable. To make continued and petty repairs is but a waste of money, for hardly is the street patched in one place when another hole makes its appearance a few inches farther along. It is the old, old story of pouring water into a sieve.

A few thousand dollars expended at this time in laying a permanent pavement will prove economy in the end. Not only will the street present a far better appearance and be much more serviceable, but in the end a saving will result. Patching up wornout pavement, particularly when that pavement was unsatisfactory in the beginning, is poor business policy. No successful merchant runs his business along any such lines, and it is about time that Honolulu turned over a new leaf.

To be sure there are many calls on the county treasury, but none is more pressing than the demand for better streets in the business district. Laudable progress has been made in improving the avenues in the residence districts and the roads through the country, but comparatively little has been done with the downtown streets. What has been done in the business section has not been satisfactory, for the simple reason that a penny wise and pound foolish plan has been adopted.

A careful investigation of the paving methods which Quinn proposes to try has been made. Letters have been written to large mainland cities where pavement of this variety is in use, and in each case the most flattering reports have been received. Honolulu should heed the experience of other cities and stop trying to get along with business streets which would disgrace a country village.

Tourists arriving here can not but be impressed with the poor condition of Fort street. Much depends upon first impressions, and when a man, alighting from an ocean vessel, is driven to the hotel over a bumpy old thoroughfare, full of chuckholes, he is likely to arrive at the conclusion that Honoluluans are not very progressive.

In no other city of like business importance in America would such streets be tolerated as Honolulu is forced to put up with. A moderate rainstorm makes travel through the business section disagreeable to say the least. A start must be made somewhere and some time. Why not turn to and secure the paving of Fort street before any more money is paid out on repairs that amount to little or nothing?

PROGRESS OPPOSED.

The expected opposition to the extension of the fire limits is making its appearance. Popular opinion has been too strongly in favor of Logan's ordinance from the start to allow of successful attempts at blocking the legislation and the disgruntled ones are evidently preparing to fight the enforcement of the law on legal grounds. The vehemence with which at least one attorney has denounced the new ordinance as an assumption of power by the supervisors indicates the lines along which the matter will be fought out.

It seems probable that an effort will be made by those interested to induce the supervisors to modify the terms of the ordinance somewhat. This the county lawmakers should refuse to do. In many cases undoubtedly the ordinance will work hardships upon persons who will bear the burden, but in a matter of this sort the welfare of the whole community must be considered rather than the comfort of any individual.

The man of small means who is prevented from erecting a building upon his property because the law demands that that building shall be fireproof while his purse will not allow him to put up such a structure, will probably create sympathy by his tale of woe; but that same man would be the first to complain were a foul-smelling shack to be put upon the property adjoining his. The class of buildings to be erected in the business section of the city is a matter of vital importance to every property owner in the downtown district, and where a hardship may be worked in an individual case it must be remembered that as a general thing property owners will be greatly benefited.

The conditions in Chinatown are a disgrace to Honolulu and every man who opposes the passage of the present ordinance is declaring himself an enemy to the city. Nothing short of a woful lack of civic pride will allow any man to attack the validity of the ordinance, once it becomes a law.

Unfortunately the building inspector is not allowed any discretion in the granting of building permits. So long as the specifications submitted to him comply with the law as it now stands he has no choice but to approve them. For this reason a number of firetraps will probably go up before the new ordinance is passed. This can not be helped but the supervisors can and will prevent such happenings in the future.

Whatever the shortcomings of the board of supervisors may have been in times past, that body is certainly to be congratulated on the firm stand which it has taken in this case. With one exception the county lawmakers have been agreed on the necessity for extending the fire limits and they have not allowed the disgruntled ones to influence them in the stand which they have taken.

No person can possibly oppose Logan's bill except he be influenced by motives of selfishness. Concerning the necessity for extending the fire limits there can be no difference of opinion. The ordinance will be passed and the ordinance will be enforced. When the knockers make their appearance they will be forced to show their hands.

It is rumored on apparently good authority that the enforcement of the ordinance will be combated in the courts. Well and good. The man who has so little civic pride that he will selfishly resist the enforcing of a law so vital to the welfare of the community as the Logan measure will then be forced to come out and declare himself.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

The proposition which the board of immigration will put up to the Russians is a fair and square one. They may either get out and hustle jobs or go back to Russia. Should they conclude that their native land looks better to them than does Hawaii, their expenses home will be defrayed by the board of immigration and they will be cured for until the vessel sails.

This announcement should pretty well take the wind out of the sails of the agitators. If there has been a misunderstanding on the part of the Russians concerning the kind of work to be had on the plantations, and the wages that are to be had, the board of immigration stands ready to take the burden upon its own shoulders and see that the only possible reparation is made.

But it will be a great shame should it be found necessary to send the immigrants back to Russia. As a general thing the newcomers look promising, persons who in time would become substantial and desirable citizens. In a strange land, among a people whose language they can not understand, it is not strange that they should be suspicious, and that the agitators of their own race should be given a hearing by them is not surprising. After they have had time to look around a bit, and have learned a little more of the ways of the people in this new land, it is quite probable that they may look upon things in a different manner and that they will accept such employment as they may find and settle down.

Doubtless some of the immigrants will return at the expense of the board.

There are no doubt many immigrants landing every month at Ellis Island who would turn right around and go home did they have the means to do so. Among any people there are always those who dream of migrating and doing great things in a new land but lack the energy to carry out their plans. Many of the Russians came here doubtless because their friends and relatives came. Probably they had little or no idea as to what they would do when they arrived. They found conditions totally different to anything they had ever known and they want to go back.

With Perelstrous here the problems facing the board will be lightened considerably. Perelstrous knows the ways of his people and furthermore he knows just what inducements he offered them to get them here. He will be able to contradict any false statements which the malecontents may have been making and he will probably be able to learn more about the grievances, real or fancied, of the new arrivals than have any of the interpreters who have heretofore talked with them.

That Nachrin is a troublemaker has been pretty well established. Just how much he may have had to do with stirring up the discontent among the new arrivals none can say, but his previous record would lead one to believe that he might have been pretty closely associated with those who have been preaching dissension. If this man is dissatisfied with conditions in Hawaii the board of immigration will probably be glad to furnish him with free transportation to Russia on the steamer that carries the other disgruntled ones.

The Russian immigration project gave every promise of being the greatest success of anything which has been undertaken in a long time. Then there came a time when it looked as though the experiment would develop into the greatest fiasco which this Territory has ever known. But now things are looking a little brighter. Many of the new arrivals are showing interest in the country and those who heretofore have fought shy of the plantations on the advice of their dissatisfied countrymen will probably give the proffered jobs a trial at any rate.

When the Russians are released from quarantine, and the board of immigration offers them their choice between hustling jobs and going home, it will be up to the immigrants to make decision. Those who feel like going back to the snowy homeland may do so; those who feel inclined to give Hawaii a chance may remain.

The suggestion that Hawaii should build an observatory on Kilauea in case the plan of Professor Jagger to have the task undertaken by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology should fall through is one that deserves support. Hawaii's volcano is famed throughout the civilized world and the wealth of opportunity for scientific research is practically boundless. If science can solve some of the mysteries of Pele's abode, the world is entitled to the knowledge to be gained.

The board of health is taking energetic steps to make sure that the plague on the Island of Hawaii does not spread. The situation is well in hand and there is nothing in the present outlook to occasion alarm. The rat campaign is being carried on with unabated vigor and there seem to be good grounds for hope that the disease may be stamped out altogether. The shippers wharf committee of Hilo has rendered the people of Hawaii yeoman service in assisting in the rat campaign.

E. H. Lewis is quoted in an evening paper as saying that the item appearing in yesterday morning's Advertiser to the effect that one of his cars was prevented from going over the cliff on the Paik road only by strength of the fence is a fabrication. One of the passengers who so narrowly escaped death called up this office last night and stated that the only fault with The Advertiser story is that it is too mild. All of the statements made by this paper were corroborated.

The value of anything as it is related to supply and demand, says the Christian Science Monitor, is set forth by the offer made by ornithologists of \$1000 to the finder of the first undisturbed nest of the passenger pigeon, the kind that was seen by the thousands in many sections of the country two score years ago and which would still be plentiful had the Audubon Society been as active all those years as it is now.

The women are adding to the cost of living these days by paying too much for hair, says the Hutchinson Globe. Why don't they organize, and resolve, and scatter little cards around town bearing these words: "I don't wear false hair, do you?" The government should investigate these marcelles and transformations if it is sincere in its desire to help the working man.

More than seven thousand persons are said to have petitioned Captain Scott, the British explorer, to let them go with him to the south pole. Evidently the spirit of adventure is still common enough if only something arises to call it forth.

Apparently the mayor of Honolulu is not the only public official who finds it impossible to induce a body of lawmakers to appropriate public funds to purchase him a motor car.

TWO CHAUFFEURS ARRESTED
FOR DEALING IN LIQUOR

White and Wilson Are in the Clutches of the Law for Carrying Stuff to Cavalry Post at Leilehua.

Messrs. White and Wilson, who conduct an auto stand business in a lane near the skating rink, off Hotel street, were arrested yesterday on warrants issued from United States District Attorney Breckons' office, charging them with carrying on a retail liquor business without a license and without having paid the tax required under the United States law.

ADDRESSES BY A
Y. M. C. A. BOOSTER

John F. Moore, who is helping to boost the local Y. M. C. A. during his ten days' stay in the city, was one of the busiest men in the city yesterday. At noon he addressed 102 men in the machine shop at the Honolulu Iron Works. In the afternoon at four o'clock he met with the building committee to discuss plans for the new Y. M. C. A. building which is about to be erected. Mr. Moore's wide experience in association work throughout the country placed him in a position to give excellent advice regarding the features which should be incorporated in Honolulu's new building.

At 5:30 p. m. Mr. Moore gave a talk at the marine barracks at which 200 marines were present. Wm. Hooper gave his musical specialties and Reverend McKeever introduced the speaker of the occasion. Mr. Moore made such a favorable impression that a number of the men requested that he give another talk next week. This second meeting will be arranged according to request. The men also voted to have a series of talks by Mr. McKeever under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on alternate Tuesday evenings.

Mr. Moore met with the membership committee at 7:30 and talked to the boys' gymnasium class at 8:15. He is making a very favorable impression on all with whom he comes in contact and the members' rally, which is to be held next Monday evening in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, will undoubtedly attract one of the largest attendances of members on record.

These are the chauffeurs who are alleged to have been in the habit of carrying liquor from town to Leilehua and furnishing it to the cavalry troopers at Schofield Barracks. The evidence concerning illicit traffic in liquor at Schofield Barracks came out in the trial in the federal court where a number of cavalrymen and others from the cavalry post have been witnesses in a liquor case.

THE DIVORCE COAST.

Agnes Kalohi was yesterday granted a divorce from Sam Kalohi on the grounds of nonsupport and desertion. Judge Robinson yesterday granted a divorce to Taneyo Yoneda from Tanukichi Yoneda on the ground of desertion.

Katora Akizuchi has filed suit for a divorce from Kotaro Akizuchi, alleging that he treats her cruelly and neglects to provide for her maintenance.

IN STATU QUO.

The situation with regard to the activity of the American-Hawaiian and the Matson representatives in securing the bulk of the sugar carrying contracts for next season, remained about the same yesterday. Captain Matson of the Matson company, and General Manager Dearborn of the American-Hawaiian company met yesterday forenoon and retired to an inner sanctum, where they had a conference. What that was known by Captain Matson and Mr. Dearborn.

BIG MORTGAGE FILED.

The Consolidated Pineapple Company, Ltd., has mortgaged to the California Fruit Canners' Association all its property. The mortgage is to advance to the mortgagee the sum of \$200,000 or more if it is needed.

THE NEED OF MORE AND
BETTER ISLAND PRODUCTS

By Dr. E. V. Wilcox, Chairman of Commission on Diversified Industries.

No. VI.

With the development of modern business methods the small producer began to feel his weakness and inability to meet the demands of his environment. The cultivator of a small area has only small quantities of produce, of whatever kind he raises, and can, therefore, not occupy an important place in the market. He receives no special consideration from buyers or transportation companies and can not deal with them in a satisfactory manner. The only solution of this difficulty has been found in cooperation. The work and the methods which it involves should be familiar to every farmer, but unfortunately, this is not true, particularly for Hawaii. On the mainland, cooperative enterprises among farmers at present number among their members more than 3,000,000 individuals and involve more than half the total number of farms in the United States. The number of cooperative societies on the mainland is nearly 100,000 and these societies are concerned in selling fruit, vegetables, nuts, small berries, cotton, tobacco, wheat, sweet potatoes, flax, oats, eggs, poultry, milk, honey, wool, live stock, etc. There is scarcely any branch of farming which has not been organized on a cooperative plan in some locality. Cooperation extends not only to the sale of all sorts of agricultural products, but also to the purchase of necessities for farm use. Numerous cooperative stores have been established under the ownership of farmers for purchasing and distributing fertilizer, farm machinery, furniture, seeds and other necessities of the farm. A cooperative woolen mill is in operation in New Mexico where 2,000,000 pounds of wool are annually manufactured into clothing and the clothes are sold to members of the cooperative society at somewhat less than one-half the commercial price for clothes of similar quality. Cooperative banks, insurance companies and telephone companies have been established by farmers and have given excellent satisfaction, together with great economy. There are hundreds of cooperative telephone companies throughout the mainland which furnish unlimited service within a radius of fifty miles for from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per year to each member.

Enough experience has been had with cooperation among farmers to demonstrate conclusively that any farm enterprise and any necessity of the farm may be successfully managed in a cooperative way. In succeeding articles I propose to give a few examples of how cooperation has been put in operation among farmers. Perhaps the first objection that will be made to any plan of cooperation in Hawaii is the difficulty of organizing a workable plan. This difficulty rests primarily on the diversity of race among our small farming population. The difficulty is sufficiently obvious to every one, but the reply which must be made to the objection is that the difficulty must be overcome before any great progress can be made in the marketing of farm produce.

No. VII.

As an example of what may be accomplished among a farming community of ordinary intelligence and business ability it may be well to mention the little rural town of Ruthven, Iowa. In the countryside about this town there are five cooperative societies which have passed the experimental stage and are thoroughly established financially and in the minds of the people. A local telephone plant was bought by the farmers and established upon a cooperative basis. Within two years 270 instruments were put in operation and the cost for unlimited service is now \$7 a year, as compared with \$15 a year before the cooperative plan was adopted. No farmer who has produce to sell can afford to be without the means furnished by a telephone for putting him in communication with the market, so long as telephone service can be obtained at such a remarkably cheap rate.

A cooperative creamery company was organized among the farmers the following year, and in addition to paying a higher price for cream than had previously been charged, the creamery yields a dividend of 8 per cent on the stock. Incidentally, the social intercourse, which was made possible and necessary by the cooperative plan, contributed greatly toward the raising of the standards of dairy sanitation among all the members. After running the creamery one year, insured according to the ordinary plan, a cooperative insurance scheme was put in operation. By means of a "sinking fund," allowed to accumulate and loaned on first mortgages on farms, the insurance policy now pays \$100 per year, instead of costing \$30 a year, as was previously the case.

A cooperative buying enterprise was also organized among the farmers with a capital stock of \$2500. The society buys and sells for its members various kinds of farm produce, oil, coal, binding twine, fertilizer, etc. A cooperative grain elevator was erected in accordance with this scheme, and after passing through stormy days, won out financially.

The farmers' wives were not satisfied with assisting in the cooperative schemes, which their husbands had put on foot, but started among themselves what was perhaps the first organization of its kind on the mainland. The women proposed to handle eggs and poultry in a cooperative way. During the first year twenty-five farmers' wives were associated in this work and sold \$500 dozen eggs at a price of five cents in advance of that which had previously been received. They soon branched out into poultry and such other farm produce as is frequently left to the attention of farmers' wives. In addition to these schemes, a stockman's auxiliary was organized for the purpose of buying and selling beef cattle. This organization has also met with pronounced success.

During one year of operation the five cooperative schemes, set on foot by the farmers in the neighborhood of one little town, put an extra \$42,350 into the pockets of the farmers. It evidently pays the farmer to run his own business. What has been done in Ruthven can be done in any rural community. Cooperative enterprises are eminently successful, and the factors of success have everywhere been: common sense, business methods, industry, a fraternal spirit and faithfulness.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED
BY THE CENSUS MEN

How the People Are to Answer the Enumerators.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1910.—The character of the questions concerning color or race, age at last birthday, conjugal condition, number of years of present marriage, the number of children born, and the number of children now living, to be asked by the enumerators in the Thirteenth United States Census, beginning April 15, next, is clearly explained in the printed instructions to the census-takers, which have been prepared by the United States Census Bureau. All the questions relate solely to conditions existing on the "Census Day," which is April 15.

Answers relative to color or race are to be entered on the schedule as "W" for white; "B" for black; "Mu" for mulatto; "Ch" for Chinese; "Jp" for Japanese; and "In" for Indian. For census purposes, the term "black" (B) includes all negroes of full blood, while "mulatto" (Mu) includes all negroes not of full blood, but having any perceptible trace of negro blood.

As to age at last birthday of the person enumerated, the enumerators are cautioned that this question calls only for the age in completed years at the last birthday. Therefore, a person whose exact age on April 15 is 17 years, 11 months, and 5 days should be returned simply as 17, because that is his age at his last birthday. In the case of children not two years old, the age should be given in completed months, expressed as twelfths of a year. Thus, the age of a child 3 months old should be entered as 3/12, a child 7 months old as 7/12, a child 15 months old as 15/12, etc. If a child is not yet a month old the enumerators are to enter the age as 0/12. A child who is just a year old on the 17th of April, 1910, should nevertheless be returned as 1/12, because that is its age in completed months on April 15. The enumerators are told to take particular pains to get the exact age of children.

If the person was born outside the United States, the enumerator is to enter the country (not city or district) in which he was born. Instead of Great Britain, he is told to write Ireland, England, Scotland, or Wales.

In the case of persons born in the double kingdom of Austria-Hungary the enumerator is cautioned to be sure to distinguish Austria from Hungary. In the case of those born in Austria proper, they are to distinguish also

those born in Bohemia and those born in Austrian Poland.

They should write Finland and not Russia for a person born in Finland.

The inquiry as to the number of children born applies to women who are now married, or who are widowed, or divorced. The answer should give the total number of children that each woman has had during her lifetime. It should include, therefore, the children by any former marriage as well as by her present marriage. It should not include the children which her present husband may have had by a former wife, even though they are members of her family. Still-born children are not to be included.

The question concerning the number of children now living refers only to the children which the woman herself has had. The enumerator is required to include all of these children that are living, no matter whether they are living in his district or somewhere else.

DANIELS IS DYING

DAYTONA, Florida, March 17.—Daniels is dying.

The theatrical trust has invaded Canada.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, quickly and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in the

department of medical science, with thousands

have been restored to health and happiness who

years previously had been merely struggling

out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1.—The Sovereign

Remedy for all diseases, acute and chronic, of

the urinary system, such as gonorrhea, urethritis,

and all diseases of the bladder and prostate

gland, whether of a venereal or non-venereal

character, and all diseases of the genital

tract, such as syphilis, chancre, and all

diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis,

and all diseases of the blood, such as

leucemia, anemia, and all diseases of the

digestive system, such as indigestion, constipation,

and all diseases of the liver, such as

jaundice, and all diseases of the

respiratory system, such as asthma, bronchitis,

and all diseases of the lungs, such as

consumption, and all diseases of the

heart, such as angina pectoris, and all

diseases of the blood vessels, such as

hypertension, and all diseases of the

nervous system, such as neuritis, and all

diseases of the brain, such as

epilepsy, and all diseases of the